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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/439,343	11/15/1999	ANDREW L. DIRIENZO	17225-002	1539
37119	7590	04/16/2004	EXAMINER	
MORRISON COHEN SINGER & WEINSTEIN, LLP 750 LEXINGTON AVENUE NEW YORK, NY 10022			RIMELL, SAMUEL G	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2175	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/439,343	DIRIENZO, ANDREW L.
Examiner	Art Unit	
Sam Rimell	2175	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-10, 29-32, 35, 39-98 and 103-113 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-10, 29-32, 35, 39-98, 103-113 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.



SAM RIMELL
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: ____.

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 65-69 and 94-98 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Claim 65: The phrase “bar graph” is new matter.

Claim 66: The phrase “all of the bars” is new matter.

Claim 67: Depends upon claim 66.

Claim 68: The phrase “all bars” is new matter.

Claim 69: Depends upon claim 68.

Claim 94: The phrase “segments of a bar” is new matter.

Claim 95: The phrase “the segments of the bar” is new matter.

Claim 96: Depends upon claim 95.

Claim 97: Depends from claim 96.

Claim 98: Depends from claim 97.

Claims 65-69 and 94-98 will not be further examined on the merits. Applicant is required to cancel all new matter presented in the claims as described above.

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 4-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Inga et al. (U.S. Patent 5,321,520).

Claim 4: Inga et al. discloses a first facility (14) for converting a plurality of physical images (12) into corresponding digital images which are then stored at a remotely accessible data storage device (16) and thereby provide a database of images. Second facilities (20) are remote from the first facility but are in electronic communication therewith for providing a service provider with access to the digitized images. The service provider can select one or more images from the database. The images derive from "N" number of patients. The "order negotiated by N number of patients" can be the sequential order with which the patients arrive at the facility.

Claim 5: The remotely accessible data storage device (16) includes a control computer (72) which functions as a server.

Claim 6: As seen in FIG. 4, the remotely accessible data storage device (16) has the configuration and size of a mainframe computer.

Claim 7: The remotely accessible data storage device (16) includes a redundant array of drives (82), which are CD readers. Such CD readers are relatively inexpensive in relation to the overall storage facility.

Claim 8: The first facility (14) includes means for scanning (36).

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1, 3, 9, 10, 29-31, 35, 39-44, 48-58, 60-64, 70-76, 79-87, 89-93, 103-104, 106-111 and 113 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Silverman et al. (U.S. Patent 5,136,501).

Claim 1: Column 2, lines 17-21 refers to a database of trading instruments available for trade between first and second users. These trading instruments are digital information blocks stored in buffer memory. Each of the digital information blocks includes an indicia of priority, which is either a bid or an offer (See FIG. 4). The digital information blocks are traded between first and second users.

Claim 3: As seen in FIG. 16, users can change the indicia by canceling the indicia. A user can also change the indicia by making multiple offers of multiple bids.

Claim 9: The indicia may be an ask price (FIG. 4).

Claim 10: The ask price is suggested by one of the users. It is not generated automatically.

Claim 29: Silverman et al. discloses a first computer system (one of the keystation books of FIG. 5); a second computer system (central station book of FIG. 4) and a third computer system (one of the keystation books of FIG. 5). Each of the computer systems include memory and operating instructions and are linked together by communications channels. Each of the computer systems receives work order packages, which are the blocks, such as 73-77 illustrated in FIG. 4. Each work order package includes a work order summary (value for the package, such as "138.86" in block 73) and work order (primary quantity for the package, such as "5.0" in block 73). When a bid or offer is placed by one of the bidding or offering parties, the blocks show the data for the work order and work order summary as being parsed (separated within the

block). The order of the packages shown on any of the computer terminals is based upon the value of the work order summary. If the work order summary value is, for example, "140.05" (block 100 in Fig. 4), it is the highest value and appears at the highest level in the hierarchical order displayed by the computer terminals. Any change in these indicia would result in a re-ordering of the blocks.

Claim 30: Communications channels link each of the three computer systems together. Any given communications channel can be arbitrarily designated as "low speed" or "high speed" since the claims do not indicate what parameters distinguish the "low speed" from "high speed".

Claim 31: Each of the electronic books illustrated in FIGS. 4 or 5 can be read as "memory queues".

Claim 35: See remarks for claim 29. Note that the system of Silverman et al. facilitates interactive bidding between multiple parties and functions as an electronic marketplace for the distribution of data to multiple parties.

Claim 39: The digital information blocks are trading instruments in a database (col. 2, lines 17-21). The digital information blocks are ordered within a database. The blocks may be represented by graphic indicators (any of the boxes, lines or indicia in FIG. 4). The indicia of priority is the bid or offer (ask) price.

Claims 40-41: The indicia of priority is the bid or offer (ask) price.

Claim 42: The graphic indicators include both numbers and letters.

Claim 43: FIG. 4 illustrates statistical measures, such as blocks for best offer value and best bid. Value.

Claim 44: The statistical measures are represented graphically, by a graphical user interface.

Claim 48: As seen by comparing FIGS 4-5, the statistical information (best offer value and best bid value) is displayed at only the central station, and thus is presented to only one of the users.

Claim 49: The total number of users may inherently be represented by the total number of blocks when all the users are bidding.

Claim 50: In FIG. 4, each block represents a displayed transaction.

Claim 51: IN FIG. 16, original offers that are cancelled are represented as large hash marks.

Claim 52: As seen in FIG. 4, the indicia are ordered into separate queues. Indicia representing bids are on the left queue. Indicia representing offers are on the right queue.

Claim 53: The graphic indicators in FIG. 4 are ordered according to the time they were received (see right and left pointing arrows at top).

Claim 54: The graphic indicators in FIG. 4 are further ordered according to additional information, namely, the absolute value of price.

Claim 55: The graphic indicators (boxes) are considered to be “links” since they derive from data within a database, and are linked to the data within the database.

Claim 56: FIG. 17 illustrates highlighted graphical indicators (boxes containing “139.19”).

Claim 57: Each user has a graphical user interface that is fully visible to that user. Each graphical user interface can present information that is generated by one of the users.

Claim 58: Any number illustrated in FIG. 4 reads as a document control number.

Claim 60: See remarks for claim 55.

Claim 61: The blocks of FIG. 4 are constantly re-ordered as data is added, or as shown in FIG. 16, re-ordered as data is removed.

Claim 62-63: See remarks for claim 3.

Claim 64: See remarks for claim 55.

Claim 70: See remarks for claim 39. The added phrase “..to thereby permit any buyer to select any offer to sell and any seller to select any offer to buy.” are merely recitations of intended usage for the physical interface and carry no patentable weight.

Claim 71: See remarks for claims 40-41.

Claim 72: Each graphical indicator includes information extracted from the digital information blocks, namely, the quantity of information blocks being sold for each bid value (see FIG. 4, lower left corner).

Claim 73: See remarks for claims 40-41.

Claim 74: See remarks for claim 43.

Claim 75: See remarks for claim 44.

Claim 76: In FIG. 4, the statistical information is best offer value and best bid value (lower right side). These are bidding and asking prices.

Claim 79: See remarks for claim 49.

Claim 80: See remarks for claim 50.

Claim 81: See remarks for claim 51.

Claim 82: See remarks for claim 52.

Claim 83: See remarks for claim 53.

Claim 84: See remarks for claim 72.

Claim 85: See remarks for claim 55.

Claim 86: A graphic indicator generated by one user may indicated to that one user, or other users.

Claim 87: See remarks for claim 58.

Claim 89: See remarks for claim 55.

Claim 90: See remarks for claim 61.

Claim 91: See remarks for claim 3.

Claim 92: The digital information block can be removed from auction when it is sold.

Claim 93: See remarks for claim 55.

Claim 103: The digital information block are trading instruments that can be traded between “second” and “third” users, as these are no different than first and second users. The “links” are the blocks illustrated in FIG. 4. The set of links displayed is the link list.

Claim 104: The digital information blocks are trading instruments, which are electronic files since they are stored in a database (col. 2, lines 17-21). The indicia are bid and ask prices. No patentable weight is attributed to the method steps of following a link or issuing payment.

Claim 106: See remarks for claim 3.

Claims 107-111 and 113: The system may include any number or “N” information blocks or “M” users. The added phrase “..the GUI permitting any of the third users to select any of the N electronic information blocks” is a recitation of intended usage for the storage medium and thus carries no patentable weight.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 2, 32, 45, 46, 47, 77, 78, 105 and 112 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Silverman et al.

Claims 2, 105 and 112: Silverman et al. discloses trading instruments stored in a database (col. 2, lines 17-21). In relation to the apparatus, the content of the instrument is not functionally related to the substrate. It merely resides in the substrate for retrieval. In accordance with *In re Gulack* (703 F.2d 1381, 1385, 217 USPQ 401, 404 (Fed. Cir. 1983)), when descriptive material is not functionally related to the substrate, the descriptive material will not distinguish the invention from the prior art in terms of patentability. Accordingly, the inclusion of medical images as the descriptive material in the trading instrument will not distinguish from the prior art in terms of patentability, and is considered to have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Claims 32: Computer access the subsets of data by requiring the user to submit a password is well known in art. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Silverman et al. to require password protection of the data, as is well known in the art for the practice of data security.

Claim 45: FIG. 4 of Silverman et al. illustrates the presentation of statistical data, such as best offer value and best bid value. Further providing data on statistical median of the values would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art as a choice of design, particularly

since the calculation and display of mean values are well known in statistical science. Illustrating any numerical value by the usage of lines is also well known in the art and would further have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art as a choice of design.

Claim 46: Displaying a rate of change of mean statistical values is known in the science of statistics and would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art as a choice of design.

Claim 47: Any display of statistical data on a computer screen is a graphical display of the data, since a computer display is a graphical user interface.

Claim 77-78: Statistical values, such as the median values described with respect to claim 45, inherently require arithmetic calculations. Claims 77-78 are therefore obvious for the same reasons as those set forth for claim 45, since the performance of calculation of mean values inherently requires the performance of arithmetic calculations.

Claims 59 and 88 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Silverman et al. in view of Patterson, Jr. et al. (U.S. Patent 5,915,245).

Claims 59 and 88: Patterson et al. illustrates the usage of file names (IBM in FIG. 1) which are associated with tradable instruments. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Silverman et al. to include file names with each block of graphical data in order to distinguish between different trading instruments, as taught by Patterson, Jr. et al.

Remarks

Applicant's arguments and amendments have been considered.

Applicant argues that the recitation of "bar graphs" is not new matter under 35 USC 112, first paragraph, and points to Table 2 of parent patent case 6,006,191 as evidence of bar graphs.

However, the table 2 shown in US Patent 6,006,191 only illustrates “dashes” which are clearly not bar graphs. A bar graph is typically a rectangular bar whose length represents certain values along a vertical axis. The “dashes” illustrated in Table 2 are clearly not bar graphs and could not possibly be interpreted as bar graphs. Examiner maintains that the recitation of bar graphs is new matter in the context of the present application.

Applicant argues that the claimed invention differs from the Silverman reference in the claimed invention involves no buffer intermediary to perform matching, instead permitting a user to choose and directly execute a transaction with another user. However, this argument contradicts the original disclosure. FIG. 3 of applicant’s invention is the only figure that illustrates the network topology of applicant’s invention. Directly in the middle of FIG. 3 is a “clearinghouse computer 200” that stands directly between the end clients (300, 400, 500). This clearinghouse computer is clearly an intermediate buffer which applicant argues is lacking in applicant’s own invention. There is therefore no basis to the allegation that applicant’s invention distinguishes from the prior art by lacking the requirement for an intermediate buffer.

Applicant further presents arguments with respect to claims 29, 35, 39, 70, 103 and 107. Each of these claims are individually addressed in the office action. Applicant also argues that these claims recite a selection capability that is allegedly lacking in Silverman et al. This argument has been considered, but is not correct. In the system of Silverman et al., the central station book of FIG. 4 displays all of the offers and bids that reside within the entire network. The keystation book, such as shown in FIG. 5, only displays a selected portion of those offers and bids, based on a designated “display depth”. Thus, the keystation books selects and extracts only certain offers and bids for display, and does not display all of the offers and bids.

It is also noted that this feature has also been amended into claims 70 and 107, but is read as being an intended usage of an apparatus, thus carrying no patentable weight.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Sam Rimell at telephone number (703) 306-5626.



Sam Rimell
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2175